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NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD  
REASONS FOR DECISION

In the Matter of  
Phase I - The Review Phase  
of the  
Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982

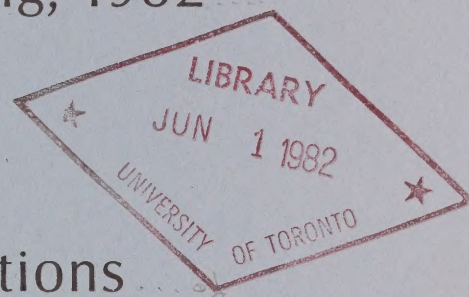
and

In the Matter of Applications  
(Pursuant to Subsection 17(2)  
of the National Energy Board Act)

of

Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company  
Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd.  
TransCanada PipeLines Limited  
Westcoast Transmission Company Limited

April 1982







NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD  
OTTAWA, K1A 0E5



OFFICE NATIONAL DE L'ÉNERGIE  
OTTAWA, K1A 0E5

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File Nos.: D1537-C9-2  
D1537-C9-3  
D1537-C9-10  
D1539-5

13 July, 1982

Parties to the Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982

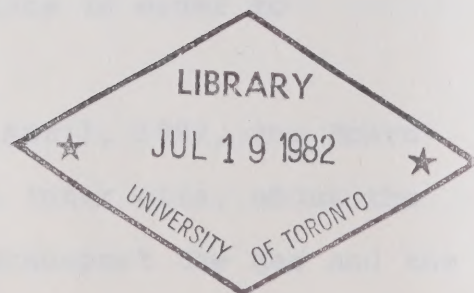
Re: Canadian - Montana Pipe Line Company -  
Application Dated 28 May 1982 to Change,  
Alter or Vary Licences GL-5, GL-17, GL-25  
and GL-53 Pursuant to Subsection 17(2) of  
the National Energy Board Act

Enclosed are the Board's Reasons for Decision and the  
Press Release with respect to the above-mentioned application.


Yours truly,

G. Yorke Slader  
Secretary

Enclosures







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## REASONS FOR DECISION

In the Matter of an Application by Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company to change, alter or vary Licences GL-5, GL-17, GL-25 and GL-53 pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the National Energy Board Act

### Application

Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company ("Canadian-Montana"), by its revised application dated 28 May 1982, applied to the National Energy Board, pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the National Energy Board Act, to change, alter or vary Licences GL-5, GL-17, GL-25 and GL-53 by adding Niagara Falls, Ontario and Emerson, Manitoba as authorized points of export.

### Background

Canadian-Montana holds licences to export gas to the State of Montana at Aden, Alberta (Licence GL-52) and at Carway, Alberta (Licences GL-5, GL-17, GL-25, GL-36 and GL-53). As a result of declining gas demand in Montana, Canadian-Montana had sought alternative markets for its Canadian gas, and had concluded a sales arrangement with Tennessee Gas Pipe Line Company, a division of Tenneco, Inc. ("Tennessee").

As part of Phase 1 of the Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982, the Board considered an application by Canadian-Montana to vary Licences GL-17, GL-36 and GL-52, by adding Niagara Falls, Ontario and Emerson, Manitoba as export points in order to effectuate the sale to Tennessee.

In its Reasons for Decision dated April, 1982, the Board denied the application, expressing concern, inter alia, about the cost of additional facilities required to transport the gas and the





resulting reduction in netback to Alberta producers; the effect of certain regulatory decisions taken by the Montana Public Service Commission upon the level of production of Aden-source gas; and the fact that certain other options for the export of Aden-source gas did not appear to have been fully examined.

In denying the application, the Board noted that the application had been supported by the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission and by other intervenors, and that it had been unopposed in argument.

#### Evidence

In its amended application, Canadian-Montana revised its proposal so that Aden-source gas would be used exclusively as a supply of gas to Montana. Thus, additional pipeline facilities on the NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION ("NOVA") system would not be required. In the original proposal NOVA would have been required to construct facilities to deliver the Aden-source gas to a point of connection with the TransCanada PipeLines Limited ("TransCanada") system.

In addition, in the amended application, there would be an obligation entered into by the Montana Power Company to take or pay for 70 percent of the annual contract quantity of Aden-source gas. No such take-or-pay obligation had existed previously with respect to Aden-source gas.

In the revised application, Tennessee would be supplied exclusively with Carway-source gas, rather than with gas from both Aden and Carway as in the previous application.

The Montana Public Service Commission, in its letter dated 25 May 1982, filed as part of this revised application, indicated its support for these new arrangements.





In respect of the Board's concern expressed in its April 1982 Reasons for Decision with respect to the cost of additional facilities on the TransCanada system, Canadian-Montana held that the incremental capital cost of facilities associated with this export would be no more than the cost of facilities required for other exports for which applications were pending before the Board.

With respect to the reduction in netback to Alberta producers, Canadian-Montana noted that the proposed export would nonetheless result in an annual net benefit of about \$100 million to Alberta producers and to the Alberta and federal governments.

The revised application contained further detailed explanation supporting Canadian-Montana's assertion that its proposal was the only viable one in the circumstances.

#### Disposition

The Board, by its letter dated 3 June 1982, indicated that while its current intention was to not hold a public hearing in this matter, it requested all Applicants or intervenors in the Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982 - Phase I proceedings to advise the Board and Canadian-Montana if they wished such a hearing to be held together with their reasons for this request. Westcoast Transmission Company Limited requested on 21 June 1982 that the revised application be considered in Phase II of the Omnibus Hearing, but withdrew its request on 7 July 1982. Thus no parties have requested a public hearing be held in this matter and no submissions have been filed in opposition to this revised application.

The Board notes that all those concerns expressed by it in its disposition of the application in Phase I of the Gas Export





Omnibus Hearing, 1982 have been addressed and that this revised application constitutes a positive step towards remedying the current under-utilization of the Canadian-Montana licences.

The Board takes this view because Canadian-Montana has arranged that the Aden-source volumes will serve the Montana market, thereby obviating the need to construct or acquire NOVA facilities to connect the Aden fields to the TransCanada system. The fact that a 70 percent take-or-pay commitment will be entered into between the Montana Power Company and Canadian-Montana is another beneficial feature of this revised application. In addition, the take-or-pay obligation upon Tennessee will remain at 83 percent.

It is also apparent, on the basis of the additional information provided relating to alternative means of transmitting the export volumes, that the proposal advanced by the revised application is, on balance, the most practicable alternative in the circumstances.

The Board notes the support of the Montana Public Service Commission for the amended application and agrees with the Commission that the proposal will best serve the interests of both Montana and Canada.

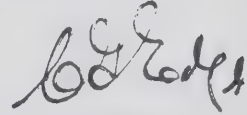
It is, therefore, the Board's view that the new arrangement contained in this revised application is a significant improvement over that proposal which was considered in Phase I and that its approval would be in the public interest of Canada. For these reasons the Board is prepared to approve the revised






application and will forward, at an early date, amending orders to Licences GL-5, GL-17, GL-25 and GL-53 to the Governor in Council for approval pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the National Energy Board Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.



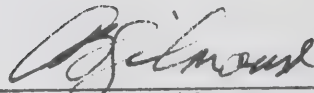
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C.G. Edge  
Chairman



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R.B. Horner, Q.C.  
Member



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A.B. Gilmour  
Member





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NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD  
Reasons for Decision

In the Matter of  
Phase 1 - The Review Phase

of the

Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982

and

In the matter of Applications  
Pursuant to Subsection 17(2)  
of the National Energy Board Act

of

CANADIAN-MONTANA PIPE LINE COMPANY  
COLUMBIA GAS DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA LTD.  
TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED  
WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED

April 1982

Ce rapport est publié  
dans les deux langues  
officielles.





(i)

IN THE MATTER OF the National Energy Board Act  
and the Regulations made thereunder;

AND IN THE MATTER OF a review of existing  
natural gas licences and the Board's surplus  
determination procedures;

AND IN THE MATTER OF applications made by  
Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd., Sulpetro Limited and  
TransCanada PipeLines Limited for licences  
under Part VI of the National Energy Board Act  
for the export of natural gas to the United  
States of America;

AND IN THE MATTER OF applications made by  
Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd., Pan-Alberta  
Gas Ltd. and TransCanada PipeLines Limited  
under Part VI of the National Energy Board Act  
to vary existing natural gas export licences.

REVIEW PHASE

Heard in Ottawa, Ontario on 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30 and  
31 March, and 1, 5 and 6 April 1982.

BEFORE:

C.G. Edge

Presiding Member

R.B. Horner, Q.C.

Member

A.B. Gilmour

Member



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The National Energy Board ("the Board"), by Order No. GH-6-81, set down the Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982, and ordered that it be held in three phases as follows: (i) Phase I, the Review Phase, to examine the conditions attached to existing licences and the Board's surplus determination procedures; (ii) Phase II, the Licence Phase, to examine the economic, contractual, regulatory, and other aspects of individual applications for export of natural gas and liquefied natural gas; (iii) Phase III, the Surplus Phase, to consider demand, supply and the surplus of natural gas, if any, available for export and if so, to which, if any, of the applicants the Board should recommend the issuance of export licences. Phase I of the Hearing began on 16 March 1982 and ended on 6 April 1982.

At the commencement of Phase I of the Hearing, Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company ("Canadian-Montana"), Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd. ("Columbia"), TransCanada PipeLines Limited ("TransCanada"), and Westcoast Transmission Company Limited ("Westcoast"), by way of notices of motion, requested that the Board hear the following applications in Phase I of the Hearing:

An application, dated 26 February 1982, from Canadian-Montana for an order to vary Licences GL-17, GL-36, and GL-52 by adding Emerson, Manitoba and Niagara Falls, Ontario as authorized points of export.

An application, dated 11 March 1982, from Columbia for an order to vary Licence GL-54 by adding Monchy, Saskatchewan as an authorized point of export.

An application, dated 4 December 1981, from TransCanada for an order to vary Licence GL-19 by increasing the daily quantity permitted to be exported thereunder.

An application, dated 11 March 1982, from Westcoast for an order to vary Licence GL-41 by adding Monchy, Saskatchewan as an authorized point of export and by increasing the maximum daily volume authorized under that Licence.

The Board, after having heard arguments on the motions from the Applicants and the interested parties to the proceedings, granted the motions and set the applications down for hearing.

The other issues considered in Phase I, i.e. the conditions attached to existing licences and the Board's surplus determination procedures, are dealt with in a separate report.



## CHAPTER 2

### CANADIAN-MONTANA PIPE LINE COMPANY

#### Application

By application dated 26 February 1982, Canadian-Montana applied for orders, pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the National Energy Board Act, to vary Licences GL-17, GL-36 and GL-52 by adding Niagara Falls, Ontario and Emerson, Manitoba, as authorized points of export from 1 November 1983 until the expiry of those licences.

#### Background

The proposed addition of these two export points was said by the Applicant to have been precipitated by the decline in the level of gas demand in the Montana market together with certain actions of the Montana Public Service Commission ("the Commission"), which have resulted in Aden gas becoming shut in. More specifically, the combined effect of the Commission's decisions of December 1980 and September 1981 were that Aden gas should be used by the Montana Power Company as a marginal source of supply contributing no more than 113.3 million cubic metres per annum to the requirements of the Montana Power Company. This reduced the Aden volumes to a level which was no longer economical to produce and which, because the Aden fields were not connected to any Canadian distribution system, were subsequently shut in. If this application were approved, facilities would have to be constructed or acquired both by NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION ("NOVA") to connect the Aden area fields to the TransCanada system and by TransCanada to permit the exports at Emerson and Niagara Falls on a firm basis.

### Evidence

Canadian-Montana identified several benefits which would flow from the approval of its application and submitted that these on balance would provide a benefit to the Canadian public. More specifically it was noted that should production from the Aden area fields remain shut in for an indefinite period, the following adverse impacts would result:

1. twenty full-time Canadian-Montana field operating jobs would be lost;
2. several independent producers would lose cash flows of vital importance to their activity in Canada; and
3. federal and provincial tax and royalty revenues would be lost and the balance of payments would suffer.

In argument, Counsel for Canadian-Montana also noted that approval of the application would introduce a take-or-pay commitment in respect of the Aden gas where none had existed before.

### Views of the Board

The first issue of concern to the Board is the cost of the additional facilities required to transport these volumes of gas to Emerson and Niagara Falls. A cost estimate of NOVA's additional facilities was not made available during the hearing of this application. The cost of the additional facilities on the TransCanada system on the other hand was estimated to be \$187.3 million.

An associated concern is the reduction in the export netback to Alberta producers. Canadian-Montana estimated the total reduction of netback to producers as a result of exporting 593.5 million cubic metres per year at Emerson as \$7,029,504 and at Niagara Falls as \$20,730,319.

In response to questions relating to alternative means of exporting this 593.5 million cubic metres per year, Canadian-Montana asserted that the only market for this gas was at Niagara Falls and that the other alternatives identified in cross-examination were impractical. These assertions were made notwithstanding the fact that the Board had before it for consideration in Phase II of these proceedings a number of applications for the export of Alberta gas to a variety of markets in the United States.

In respect of the suggestion that Aden gas should serve Montana requirements and that Tennessee should be supplied from the Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd. ("A&S") Carway source, Counsel for Canadian-Montana noted in argument that this was not a feasible alternative. The three factors cited in support of the decision to rely on A&S supply for Montana requirements were first, the Montana Commission's decisions, second, the broader base of the A&S supply of gas for the long term, and third, that, should the Aden facilities remain in Montana Power's rate base, there would be no further incentive to make the necessary investments which would be required for the long term in that area of Alberta. As an additional factor, Counsel noted that such an arrangement would



also require a renegotiation of the take-or-pay provision with Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company ("Tennessee").

With respect to the first factor, the Board appreciates that the Commission's decision has necessarily limited the range of options available to Canadian-Montana. Viewed in this light, the corporate decision to de-emphasize Aden supply to the Montana market and to take the further step of removing that property from its rate base so as to reduce the rates payable by the Montana ratepayers seems reasonable. The Board, however, is not constrained by the Commission's decision in the same manner as Canadian-Montana. It was primarily the Commission's decisions of December 1980 and September 1981 that resulted in the shutting in of the Aden area fields. These fields are connected to the Montana market. The Board continues to hold the view that the most logical source of supply for the Montana market is and remains the Aden area fields. While it is appreciated that the Commission is responsible for protecting the interests of Montana ratepayers, there might have been greater awareness of the implications of its decisions for Canada.

With respect to the reliability of supply, the long history of border accommodation between Canada and the United States should provide some comfort to the State of Montana. The A&S contracts with Canadian-Montana, which itself is under the control of Montana Power, provide additional assurance of the continued supply of Canadian gas in the face of the natural decline of the Aden area fields. For these reasons the Board believes

that Canadian-Montana's concerns relating to the reliability of supply are not persuasive.

Turning to the transmission facilities in Canada, outside of Alberta, which will be required to move Aden gas to Niagara Falls, the Board feels that, ceteris paribus, existing capacity should be used in preference to constructing new facilities. It is, therefore, of concern to the Board that, for example, the possible use of capacity on the eastern leg of the "prebuild" facilities and the Northern Border pipeline had not been fully considered by TransCanada as an alternative means of transporting the Tennessee gas by displacement. Similarly, the possible use of the Northern Natural Gas Company and Consolidated Natural Gas Limited facilities did not appear to be adequately addressed. In view of the costs and reduced netbacks involved, the Board would need to be satisfied that the least-cost alternatives for the export of Aden source gas had been fully examined before approving such an application.

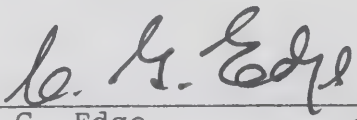


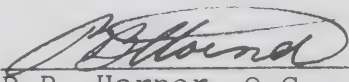


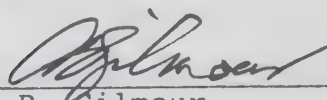
DISPOSITION

Having considered the evidence together with the cross-examination and argument presented during the hearing of this application, the Board, for the foregoing reasons, denies the application. In so doing, the Board takes note that the Canadian-Montana application was supported by the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission and other intervenors and was unopposed in argument presented at the Hearing. Nevertheless, on balance, the Board is not persuaded that the approval of this application, as presented, would be in the best interest of Canada.

In closing, however, the Board would like to indicate its support for Canadian-Montana's efforts to remedy the underutilization of its licenced volumes by concluding off-line sales to customers outside of Montana. The contract with Tennessee, subject to the comments outlined above, does possess features beneficial to the Canadian public interest. Should it be possible to arrive at some arrangement which would address the Board's concerns, it may be possible to consider a further application with a minimum of delay.

  
C.G. Edge  
Presiding Member

  
R.B. Horner, Q.C.  
Member

  
A.B. Gilmour  
Member



### CHAPTER 3

#### COLUMBIA GAS DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA LTD.

#### WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED

#### The Application

By applications dated 11 March 1982, Columbia and Westcoast applied for orders, pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the National Energy Board Act, to vary their respective export Licences GL-54 and GL-41 to permit the exportation of certain volumes of natural gas at the additional export point of Monchy, Saskatchewan. In addition, Westcoast applied to increase the maximum daily volume authorized under its export Licence GL-41 by 1 274 760 cubic metres to 25 897 330 cubic metres per day.

The Applicants explained that the applied-for amendments would, among other things, provide an immediate opportunity to export quantities of natural gas to United States markets now not served and thus enabling them to increase the utilization of their existing export licences.

#### Views of the Board

The Board concurs with Columbia and Westcoast and finds that approval of this export proposal will, among other things, provide an immediate opportunity to market Canadian natural gas in new United States markets, provide for the improved utilization of two existing export licences, and result in an increase in production, and subsequent sale, of natural gas originating in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and in the Kotaneelee Field in the Yukon Territory.



The Board notes that all parties to the proceedings who spoke to these applications expressed their support for approval, including the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission and the Attorney General for British Columbia.

DISPOSITION

Having considered all of the evidence and argument submitted by Columbia and Westcoast and by all of the interested parties to the proceedings, the Board is satisfied that it would be in the public interest to authorize the issuance of amending orders to export Licences GL-54 and GL-41, as applied for by Columbia and Westcoast, respectively.

Accordingly, the Board is prepared to issue an amending order to Licence GL-54 so as to provide for the exportation of a portion of the natural gas authorized for export under that Licence at the additional export point of Monchy, Saskatchewan, as follows:

- a. For the period commencing on 1 November 1982 and ending on 31 October 1987, an amount of natural gas not to exceed 283 280 cubic metres in any one day, or 92 100 000 cubic metres in any consecutive twelve-month period ending on the 31st day of October.

Likewise, the Board is prepared to issue an amending order to Licence GL-41 so as to provide for the exportation of natural gas at the additional export point of Monchy, Saskatchewan, as follows:

- a. For the period commencing on 1 November 1982 and ending on 31 October 1989, an amount of natural gas not to exceed 1 274 760 cubic metres in any one day, or 419 511 800 cubic metres in any consecutive twelve-month period ending on the 31st day of October.

The effect of this decision will be to increase the maximum daily volume authorized under Licence GL-41 from 24 622 570 cubic metres to 25 897 330 cubic metres per day.

The Board notes that the authorized daily level of exports under licence GL-41 allows for an off-line sale by Northwest to El Paso of some 1 700 000 cubic metres per day, a sale for which arrangements have yet to be finalized.

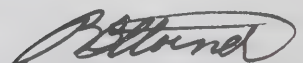
Both of these amendments to Licences GL-54 and GL-41, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, will become effective 1 November 1982.

That part of the subject applications referred to as "Phase II", will be considered by the Board during Phase II of the Gas Export Omnibus Hearing, 1982.

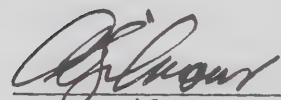
All of which is respectfully submitted.



C.G. Edge  
Presiding Member



R.B. Horner, Q.C.  
Member



A.B. Gilmour  
Member

## CHAPTER 4

### TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

#### The Application

By application dated 4 December 1981, TransCanada applied to the Board for an order, pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the National Energy Board Act, to vary its export Licence GL-19 to provide for an increase in the maximum daily volume authorized. The applied-for amendments would allow TransCanada to gradually increase its daily level of exports under this licence from the existing authorized level of 600 600 cubic metres per day to 725 200 cubic metres per day by 1 November 1986. TransCanada did not apply to amend the existing authorized annual or term volumes.

TransCanada explained that it was filing this application in order to enable it to satisfy the anticipated increase in natural gas demand of its export customer, Vermont Gas Systems, Inc. TransCanada noted that this market is entirely dependent upon Canadian supply.

#### Views of the Board

The Board is satisfied that approval of this application would generate the maximum benefits to Canada in the form of increased annual sales revenues in comparison to other alternatives including peaking service charges which were discussed during the Hearing. The Board is of the opinion that the Vermont market to be served is a small cross-border accommodation, entirely dependent on Canada for its natural gas supply.



The Board notes the possibility of a slight reduction in load factor resulting from this approval but it believes the overall benefits as discussed outweigh this fact and it encourages TransCanada and its importer, Vermont Gas Systems, Inc., to make every attempt to maintain or improve the licence load factor.

As well, the Board notes that approval of this application would not result in an increase in the authorized annual and term volumes.

DISPOSITION

Having considered all of the evidence and argument submitted by TransCanada and by all interested parties to the proceedings, the Board is satisfied that it would be in the public interest to approve TransCanada's application and accordingly, to issue an amending order to TransCanada's existing export Licence GL-19 as follows:

- a. To revoke Condition 2 of Licence GL-19 and substitute therefor the following:

The quantity of gas that may be exported under the authority of and in accordance with this Licence shall not exceed:

600 600 cubic metres per day from 1 November 1981 to  
31 October 1982

634 500 cubic metres per day from 1 November 1982 to  
31 October 1983

657 200 cubic metres per day from 1 November 1983 to  
31 October 1984

679 900 cubic metres per day from 1 November 1984 to  
31 October 1985

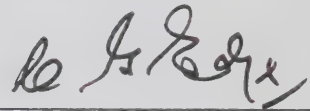
702 500 cubic metres per day from 1 November 1985 to  
31 October 1986

725 200 cubic metres per day from 1 November 1986 to  
31 October 1989

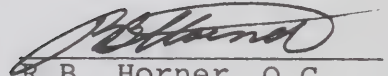
or a quantity in each year which shall produce an average of 184 131 000 cubic metres per year calculated cumulatively on the 31st day of October in each year comprised in the term of this Licence, commencing with the year ending on the 31st day of October 1966 or 3 059 406 700 cubic metres during the term of this Licence.

This decision, subject to Governor in Council approval, will become effective 1 November 1982.

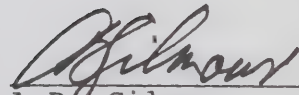
All of which is respectfully submitted.



C.G. Edge  
Presiding Member



R.B. Horner, Q.C.  
Member



A.B. Gilmour  
Member

Ottawa, Canada  
April 1982

APPEARANCES

J.R. Smith, Q.C.	- Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd.
A.S. Hollingworth D.B. Reesor	- Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission
W.G. Burke-Robertson, Q.C.	- Algonquin Gas Transmission Company
G. Baugh	- Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd.
C.K. Yates	- Boundary Gas, Inc.
M.F. Shoemaker W.D. Mitchell	- British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority
R.J. Ludgate	- Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd.
B.A. Crane, Q.C. D. Simmonds	- Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company
P.L. Fournier H.R. Ward	- Canadian Petroleum Association
M.A. Kelen	- Carter Energy Limited
H.R. Ward	- Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd.
P. Dewdney	- Cominco Ltd.
H.M. Kay S. McAllister	- Consolidated Natural Gas Limited
C.E. Crawford	- Dome Petroleum Limited
R.P.J. Gaetz	- Esso Resources Canada Limited
Y. Brisson	- Gaz Inter-Cité Québec Inc.
F. Bureau J. Bulger	- Gaz Métropolitain, inc.
N. Kathuria	- Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company
J.D. Anderson	- Gulf Canada Resources Inc.
A.L. McLarty	- Independent Petroleum Association of Canada
P. Thompson, Q.C.	- Industrial Gas Users Association



J.D. Brett	-	ICG Transmission Limited
T.M. Hughes	-	KannGaz Producers Ltd.
J.M. Ballem, Q.C.		
N. Kathuria	-	Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company
H. Soloway, Q.C.	-	Midwestern Gas Transmission Company
W.L. Oostenbrink	-	Mobil Oil Canada, Ltd.
J.H. Smellie	-	Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
P. Rogers		
J.H. Farrell	-	Niagara Gas Transmission Limited
J.J. Marshall	-	Norcen Energy Resources Limited
P.F. Scully	-	Northern and Central Gas Corporation Limited
D. O'Brien, Jr.	-	Northern Border Pipeline Company
R. White		
G. Smith	-	Northern Natural Gas Company
E.B. McDougall	-	Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company
G. Robichon	-	<u>Northwest Distributors</u> CP National Corporation Cascade Natural Gas Corporation Intermountain Gas Company Northwest Natural Gas Company Southwest Gas Corporation Washington Natural Gas Company
E.B. McDougall	-	Northwest Pipeline Corporation
D. Watkiss		
G. Monson		
J. Hopwood, Q.C.	-	NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION
M. Frawley	-	Pacific Interstate Transmission Company
F. Foran	-	Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd.
K.F. Keeler		
W.J. Hope-Ross	-	PanCanadian Petroleum Limited

A.R. O'Brien, Q.C. J.C. Avis C. Conoley	- Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company
R.W. McCaskill W. Gallagher	- Petro-Canada
D.C. Hart, Q.C.	- ProGas Limited
P. Walker	- Shell Canada Resources Limited
S. Carscallen	- Sulpetro Limited
N. Roy	- Société québécoise d'initiatives pétrolières
H. Soloway, Q.C.	- Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company
W. Muscoby	- Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
G. Kane	- Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
J.H. Farrell	- The Consumers' Gas Company Ltd.
J.W.S. McOuat, Q.C. T. Dalglish	- TransCanada PipeLines Limited
W.G. Burke-Robertson, Q.C.	- Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
A. Mudryj	- Union Gas Limited
W.O. Crain	- United Gas Pipe Line Company and United Mid-Continent Pipeline Company
J. Zipp	- Vermont Gas Systems, Inc.
J. Lutes	- Westcoast Transmission Company Limited
J. Arvay L. Schofield M.M. Moseley	- Attorney General for the Province of British Columbia
N.D. Shende	- Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba
M.J. Veniot	- Province of Nova Scotia
J.M. Johnson, Q.C. E.J. Smith	- Minister of Energy for Ontario
J. Giroux	- Procureur général du Québec
L.E. Smith K.J. MacDonald	- National Energy Board



ABBREVIATIONS

"the Board"	National Energy Board
"Canadian-Montana"	Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company
"Columbia"	Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd.
"TransCanada"	TransCanada PipeLines Limited
"Westcoast"	Westcoast Transmission Company Limited
"A&S"	Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd.
"NOVA"	NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION
"Tennessee"	Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, a Division of Tenneco Inc.
"the Commission"	Montana Public Service Commission







